



COMMENT OF THE DAY

Persian Oil Talks

THE current negotiations for a settlement of the Persian oil problem have reached a stage where, according to Tehran cables yesterday, an announcement of a complete and final settlement may be possible soon. That so many complicated problems should have been ironed out in the four short months since the negotiations began between the British and United States Consortium and the Zohed Government is a tribute to the patience, diplomacy and foresight shown by both sides. For the course of the negotiations has shown the West's willingness to recognise Persia's nationalisation rights—with just compensation—and a desire not to jeopardise the position of Premier Zohed. Much more than some millions of tons of oil hang on the outcome of the talks in Tehran. Persia's ability to ward off Communist penetration—and she has a 750-mile common frontier with the Soviet Union—depends upon her stability arising out of an assured oil income. Persia's collapse economically and then politically would imperil the whole oil reserves of the Middle East—so far among the largest and best in the world. Also, it must be reckoned with, that Persia—if the talks had failed—would have turned to other countries which are building their own tanker fleets and she would have asked them to market her oil. If this had happened, Britain would have got nothing from the Persian oilfields. The fact that the negotiations have now reached an apparently successful stage will be welcomed particularly by the Persian authorities for there were ominous reports that the Tudeh or Communist Party, which suffered a severe setback after Dr Mossadegh's overthrow, was making a fresh bid for power. At a time when the country is threatened with an economic crisis, when unemployment is almost at peak levels, the rise of Tudeh now could have grave consequences.

NOT only will an agreement provide the first step towards economic recovery in Persia, but it will be regarded as a diplomatic triumph for Zohed and will help to consolidate his young regime. In the event of a settlement, Persia is expected to export 15 million tons of oil in the first year and it expects annual gross profits of about \$50 million by 1957 from its industry. It is apparent from the statement by the Persian Finance Minister yesterday that agreement has been reached on (1) Persia's volume of oil output in the next few years of operation, and (2) the type of currency in which Persia will be paid her oil profits. However, there is no indication that there has yet been agreement on these three contentious issues: the duration of the agreement (Persia wants it to last 20 years, the Consortium wants it to last 30 years); management of the oil industry (Persia with a restive and intensely nationalistic Majlis in mind wants Persian control, whereas the Consortium will make no further compromise than to agree to a mixed management consisting of Persians, British and Americans); compensation (on this question, talks are still continuing on the claims of the Persians and the counter-claims of the British). It is sincerely to be hoped that no fundamental disagreement on any of these major problems will jeopardise the success which has attended the negotiations so far.

LONDON MOVE TO CALM

U.S. FEARS Britain's View On U.N. Seat For Red China

From Derek Marks

London, July 6. Foreign Office officials are struggling to prevent another Anglo-American flare-up breaking out to greet Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Anthony Eden on their return from Washington today.

This time the trouble is over the question of Communist China's admission to the United Nations.

In talks with the American Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles in Washington, Mr Eden appeared to have given him a suspicion that Britain would back such a move.

This received some confirmation over the week-end in a speech by the Minister of State for the Foreign Office, Mr Selwyn Lloyd.

The key words in Mr Lloyd's speech were "as has often been said, the worse your relations with another Government, the more necessary it is to have normal diplomatic methods of communication with it which follow upon recognition."

This is being taken in America to imply Britain favours extending her diplomatic recognition of Communist China to UNO.

Foreign Office 'Double Talk'

In a bid to calm the uproar, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday "Our attitude will always be, as it's always been, based on consistency of the Chinese behaviour via a vis the principle and purposes of the UN charter."

Which means that until Communist China behaves properly there can be no question of Britain backing her entry into UNO. Or, rather, that is what it would seem to mean.

But asked what would happen if Communist China's nomination for membership is put forward at the next session of UNO in Autumn, all the spokesman was allowed to say was "As for the future, obviously it would be premature to predict what our attitude would be."

Now London diplomats are asking: "What's behind all this double talk?"—London Express Service.

Geneva's 21st Secret Session Begins Today

Geneva, July 6.

The nine-nation Indo-China peace conference holds its 21st secret session here today in a fresh attempt to solve the crucial problem of international armistice supervision.

The French delegation is expected to table a detailed plan designed to break the deadlock on this issue which has plagued the conference practically since its start on May 8.

The still secret French plan has been the subject of consultations among the non-Communist delegations during the weekend recess. There have also been off-stage East-West contacts on it.

SALIENT POINT
A salient point of the new plan is understood to be the French suggestion that the proposed international supervisory commission and the joint committees of belligerents of both sides which will inspect cease-fire lines should have separate functions.

The Communists have consistently demanded that these committees should not be subordinate to the Commission. The British and United States delegations have still to give the conference their full views on the French plan which was put before the conference in decision form about ten days ago.

The Vietnamese and Soviet representatives have said the French proposals have "some common ground" with earlier Russian proposals of the armistice problem. This has made conference sources in Geneva hopeful that

the prolonged dispute over armistice supervision may shortly be resolved.

TALKS ON CAMBODIA
But before this can happen the delegates must also agree on the composition and the voting powers of the commission and the relationships of the various control bodies with the powers that will guarantee any Indo-China agreement reached at Geneva.

Military talks on how to end the fighting in Cambodia are expected to begin today between representatives of the Vietnamese and Cambodian High Commands.—Reuter.

Seven Americans 'Wander' Into Czechoslovakia

Heidelberg, Germany, July 6. Six U.S. soldiers and one officer presumably lost their way near the Iron Curtain and wandered into Communist Czechoslovakia on Independence Day, U.S. Army European Headquarters announced tonight.

The seven Army men were still missing tonight, an official spokesman disclosed. As yet, the Army has taken no "official" steps for their return, and the Czech Government has not informed U.S. authorities that the soldiers are in their custody.—United Press.

Big Bridge For The Yangtse

London, July 5. A bridge more than twice as long as the Sydney harbour bridge is to be built across the Yangtse River in China within the next five years, the New China News Agency said today.

The bridge, with a span of 2,762 feet will be the first to cross the Yangtse along its 3,100 miles course and will be built in Chinese style so as to be not only strong but attractive, he said. (The span of Sydney harbour bridge is 1,650 feet).

Such a bridge has been under consideration for 40 years but not until September 1953 was the final design drawn up—with the aid of experts from the Soviet Union.

The bridge will be double decked, the lower ramp for trains and the upper for motor vehicles, and tall enough for ocean going steamers to pass under, the broadcast said. Reuter and United Press.

(The cables do not state where the bridge is to be built.)

Russian Move Against Two US Diplomats

Declared "Persona Non Grata"

Washington, July 5. Two United States diplomats in Moscow have been declared "persona non grata" by the Soviet Government, the U.S. State Department announced today.

The State Department announcement said that it was evident that the ban on the two American diplomats was an act of reprisal against the expulsion of three Soviet diplomats since the beginning of the year. The three Soviet diplomats have already left the United States.

The two American diplomats banned by the Russians were assistant military attaches at the United States Embassy in Moscow. The Soviet Government informed the United States Government on July 3 that they were "persona non grata" for "incorrect activities in the Soviet Union."

The reasons given by the U.S. State Department in the expulsion of the three Soviet diplomats were "espionage and incorrect activities."

The two Americans banned by the Russians were Lt. Col. Howard Felchlin, assistant military attaché, and Major Walter McKinney, assistant air attaché.

AMERICA'S DENIAL

The three Soviet diplomats declared "persona non grata" by the Americans were Major Igor A. Amosov, assistant naval attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, Alexander P. Kovlyov, second secretary of the Soviet United Nations delegation, and Lt. Col. Leonid E. Blynov, assistant air attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The first two Soviet diplomats were expelled from the United States early last February and the third at the end of May.

The State Department said that the United States Embassy in Moscow had categorically denied the accusations levelled by the Russians against the two American diplomats.

In a note to the Soviet Government today the United States declared that neither of the two American diplomats or any other members of the United States Embassy had been guilty of activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. The note said that the "Soviet Foreign Ministry had been furnished with proof in support of the Soviet claim."—Associated Press.

Operation 'Clean Out The Reds' Begins

Guatemala To Break Off Relations With Soviet States

Guatemala City, July 5.

The new Junta in Guatemala has decided to break off all relations with the Iron Curtain countries, it was announced today.

The new Government, formed after Guatemala's 12-day "revolution", also announced at a press conference it would "eradicate" Communism. All suspected Communists would be investigated, it said. More than 2,000 had been arrested already and new goals are being built to accommodate the overflow.

The Government said its general foreign policy would be to keep in line with the Western countries. It would recognise international agreements, previously entered into, join the organisation of central American states and co-operate with the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

The Government would "respect and invite foreign capital" and revise the contracts of the big American companies already operating in the country.

It would rewrite the country's constitution to "set the basis for a truly democratic government."

REVISION OF LAWS
The press conference followed the arrival in Guatemala City on Saturday of Colonel Castillo Armas, who led the rebellion against former President Jacobo Arbenz.

The new Junta consists of Colonel Armas, Colonel Elguero Monzon, who got up a Junta after President Arbenz's resignation, and three others.

At the press conference today it was stated that "special concessions" gained by the working class would be maintained. The Government would revise the agrarian law under which land—including holdings of the American owned United Fruit Company—has been expropriated and distributed to landless peasants.

It said it would "operate within the budget", increasing the efficiency of government employees. Last year the government had a deficit of \$15,000,000.—Reuter.

US RECOGNITION

Washington, July 5. Official sources disclosed today that the United States plans to grant diplomatic recognition soon to the new anti-Communist Government of Guatemala.

Informants estimated that this decision would be announced by the State Department some day next week. A majority of American Republicans would also decide on recognition at that time.

Some hemisphere nations, however, may have the announcement ahead of Washington, the sources said.—United Press.

Resignation Accepted

Tunis, July 5. The Bey of Tunis today accepted the resignation of Prime Minister M. Zali.

The three-month-old Government resigned during the Cabinet crisis in Paris in mid-June, but the Prime Minister remained in office at the request of M. Pierre Voizard, Resident-General in the French Protectorate.

Senior officials of each Ministry will now take charge of current business pending the formation of a new government. A decree issued by the Bey emphasised that this is a purely temporary arrangement and the officials do not constitute a new government. Meanwhile the Bey and M. Voizard will begin consultations with political leaders on the formation of a new government.—Reuter.

MOUNTBATTEN IN TUNIS

Tunis, July 5. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander in Chief of Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean, who arrived today in Tunis on board the yacht "Surprise" was received at the Malmaison de France by the French Resident-General M. Pierre Voizard. He was received in audience by the Bey Mohammed Lamine Pasha, the Bey of Tunis.—France-Press.

Scientists Protest To Eisenhower

Over The Oppenheimer Case

Washington, July 5.

The Federation of American Scientists called on President Eisenhower today to appoint a board of responsible citizens to "reform" the security system under which Dr J. Robert Oppenheimer was removed from the ranks of Government scientists.

It also appealed to the President to order all Government security officers to refuse to "entertain seriously" any charges similar to one made against Dr Oppenheimer. This dealt with the allegation that Dr Oppenheimer did not give the H-bomb project enthusiastic support.

The Federation said in a statement that the present security programme had "disturbing and dangerous characteristics" and "certain self-defeating features."

Spokesmen said any programme that rejected the services of men such as Dr Oppenheimer "ceases to serve its function properly."

The five-man Atomic Energy Commission voted four to one on June 29 to bar Dr Oppenheimer from Government atom secrets because of "fundamental defects" in his character and past Communist associations. It upheld a Security Board's ruling that Dr Oppenheimer was a security risk, although loyal and discreet.

The Scientific Federation said the Oppenheimer case had been closed, barring a Presidential review, but its effects "cannot be closed" or "even be estimated."

SECOND TIME

"Whether the security of the United States has gained or lost will depend upon the degree to which the lessons of the Oppenheimer case are appreciated by officials and the public," it said.

The statement marked the second time since the Oppenheimer case became public that the Federation has attacked the administration's security programme and demanded changes. It said on June 6 the Government should "clarify what is meant by a security risk." This time, the Federation appealed to President Eisenhower to "appoint scientists, to reassess the present security programme."

"The negative aspects of security by exclusion must be put in perspective against the positive aspects of security by achievement," it said.

ACTION APPROVED

The "Federation" said that, while the Oppenheimer case appeared to have run its course, the "verdict which circumstances dictated has not moved the doubts and apprehensions widely held by many thoughtful citizens who have examined the issues in this case."

The Federation congratulated the Atomic Energy Commission for refusing to attach any importance to charges that Dr Oppenheimer was not enthusiastic about development of the H-bomb.

French Farmer Shot Dead

Sources, Tunisia, July 5. A French farmer, M. Gilaot, was shot dead near here tonight by two persons who have so far escaped arrest. M. Gilaot was hit by four revolver bullets.—France-Press.

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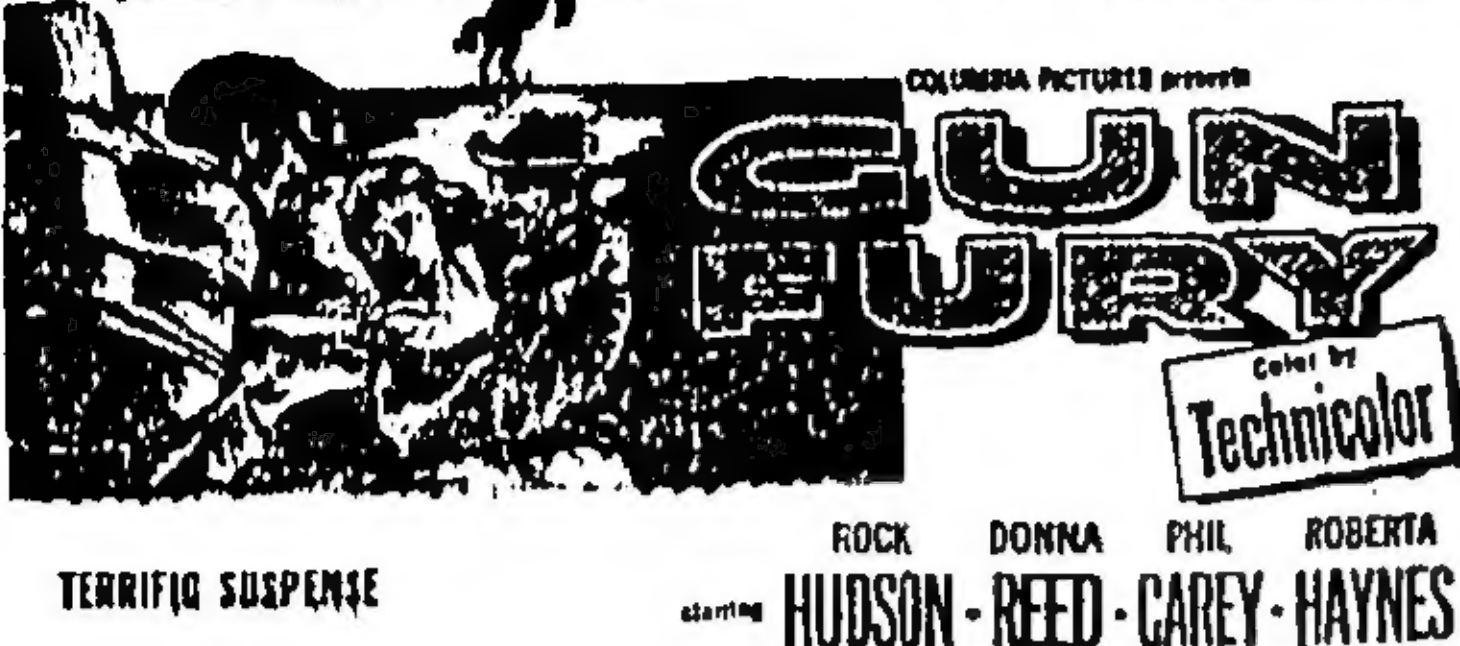
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LAST 2 DAYS

HER HONOR CRIED OUT FOR VENGEANCE



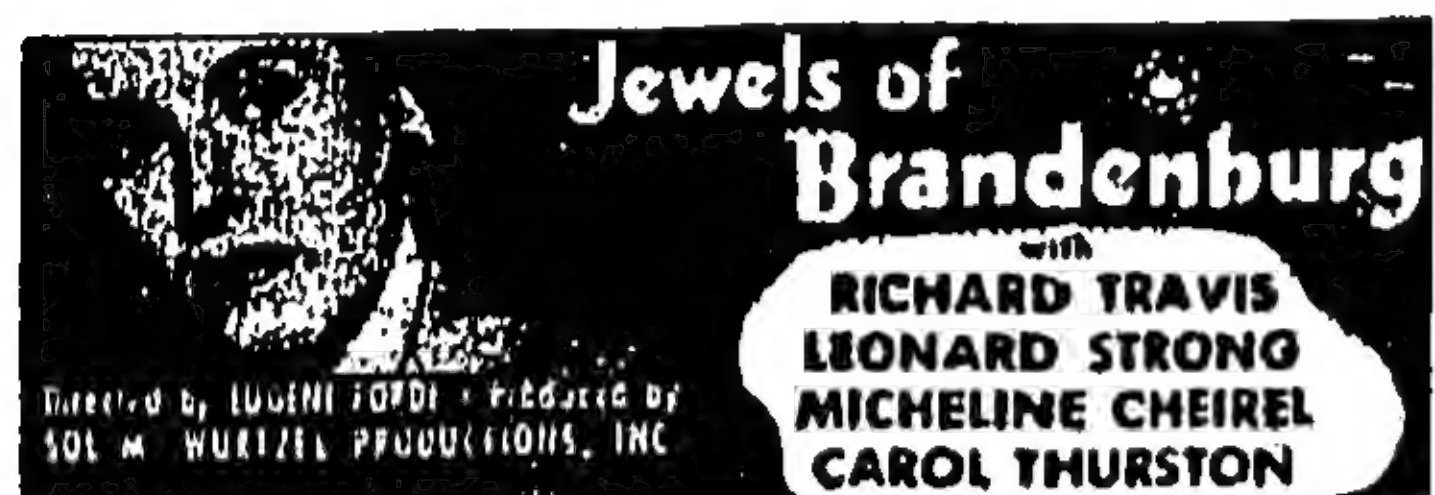
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TO-DAY

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(Please Note Change of Time)



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and dance she must
between her two loves"

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ROBERT MITCHUM MONROE

CINEMASCOPE

River of No Return

THE SIEGE AT RED RIVER

Unsinkable Swimsuit



A demonstration was held in London of the new "unsinkable" swimming suit. It was worn by 24-year-old Jean Manchester of Morecambe. She was thrown into the water—pushed off the edge tied into a sack—and they even tried tying a brick to her and pushing her into the water, but her swimsuit would not let her sink. The suit is made by Mr Mark Shaw of Morecambe, who invented it 18 months ago and as the reaction in Britain was "rather slow" he took it to America and Canada where it is now being pushed in the water treatment of police cases. The secret of the floating is the panels in front of the suit of "breathing fabric" that trapped the air and guaranteed to surface the wearer in four seconds.—Express Photo.

GUATEMALA WILL WELCOME FOREIGN CAPITAL

Guatemala City, July 6.

The main lines of the new Guatemalan Government policy would be anti-colonialism and encouragement of capital investment, both native and foreign, a spokesman of the newly-established Guatemalan "Junta" Government told pressmen today.

The new President, Colonel Luis Monzon, had earlier affirmed that his country will take up its ties with the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

He added that all social advances would be maintained. Colonel Monzon said that the Agrarian Reform Law would continue operative under the new Government but only up to the point when a new Constitution had crystallised methods of application.

The Junta had no intention of rushing through a new Constitution, the President added, but its intention was to

establish an "effectively democratic Government." Colonel Monzon also told the Press here today that more than 1,000 persons had been arrested as Communists. He added that they would be brought before a magistrate's court "because we do not wish to commit injustices."

POLITICAL ASYLUM

He estimated the number of those who had taken political asylum in foreign embassies at more than one thousand and said that for the moment there was no question of "safe conduct" but the right of asylum would be respected.

No safe conduct rights have yet been asked for former President Arbenz and his family, the Colonel said. He was not sure when the suspended Constitutional freedoms would be re-established, but liberty of the Press had been unconditionally given since the Junta had taken over.

Colonel Monzon said that the various enterprises begun under the Arbenz regime would be carried through and the building of the Pan-American roadway would be speeded up. Work on the road had been suspended under the Arbenz Government.

President Monzon also announced that his Government had been recognised by San Salvador and Costa Rica.

France-Press.

Anti-Locarno Resolution An Idle Gesture

Washington, July 5. The Washington Post and Times Herald today chided the House of Representatives for making an "idle gesture" in passing a resolution opposing any Locarno-type agreement covering Southeast Asia with the Communist world.

There was little sense to the move, the newspaper said, because the representatives know that the Eisenhower Administration "had not the slightest intention of coming to such an agreement with the British."

The Post, usually sympathetic to British foreign policy, then went on to criticize the Locarno idea as "more than useless baggage in international communication."

In an editorial entitled "Locarno And All That" the newspaper cited two reasons for opposing the suggestion put forward by Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Anthony Eden.

It stated that since the Chinese accomplish their purpose through internal subversion they may take over all entire country and still not violate a non-aggression pact in the strictly legal sense. It added that such pacts are "easily signed by potential aggressors because they tend to kill victims."

POP



Mr Pandit Confident HOPES FOR PEACE BRIGHT WHILE STATESMEN TALK

London, July 5.

The President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, today expressed her confidence that as long as the statesmen of the world are willing to talk together so long the hope of peace is with us.

"In spite of some disappointment and setbacks that are inevitable, the world statesmen are doing all they can for peace and the will for peace is there," Mrs Pandit said on her arrival today in London on a fortnight's visit.

Mrs Pandit was received by Britain's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, and India's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Mr M. J. Desai.

Mrs Pandit is visiting Britain officially as President of the United Nations General Assembly on the invitation of Her Majesty's Government. She will be the guest of the British Government for the first week of her stay.

Welcoming Mrs Pandit, Mr Selwyn Lloyd said: "I am very glad to welcome you on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and we are very proud that you are visiting us. You are a very distinguished President of the United Nations. We welcome you as its first woman president and we are very proud that the first woman president should have come from the Commonwealth."

GREAT PRIVILEGE

Thanking Mr Lloyd for the welcome, Mrs Pandit said that it was a very great privilege to be here. She enjoyed her work as United Nations President very much.

"I am proud that besides an Asian, I also belong to the Commonwealth," she said.

Dressed in dark sari and dark coat and sitting in the glare of television lights, Mrs Pandit then met pressmen. Replying to a question, she said: "I feel that as long as people are willing to talk together so long the hope of peace is with us."

"In spite of setbacks — and we have had one or two — the fact that the statesmen of the world are willing to talk is a hopeful sign."

"My hope for peace is as strong as it was," she added.

Mrs Pandit said that she was looking forward greatly to her visit to Britain. She had not been in England to stay since 1937, when she had come here as Health Minister of the United Provinces in India.

She wanted to meet old friends and make new contacts during her present visit and "I am looking forward to an exceedingly pleasant visit," she said.

HER FUTURE

Mrs Pandit was asked about her plans for the immediate future.

She said that she would return to India from England and in August she was visiting Indonesia as United Nations President on the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

She would then go to New York to preside over the United Nations Assembly.

"And then?" one questioner asked her.

"And then?" queried back Mrs Pandit with a pleasant smile. "It is not possible to look ahead very much in our line," she added.

"Everything that has happened to me in the last two decades has happened unexpectedly, and therefore I cannot say what will follow," she added.

Replying to another question, she said that the United Nations had been instrumental in bringing the peoples of the world together.

"If the United Nations had not existed, there may have been a war much graver than we have seen in recent years," she said.

Asked whether she thought that talks between the statesmen of the world should be held in secret, Mrs Pandit, expressing her personal view, said that when an issue was delicate, it was better to hold discussions without the glare of publicity.

In reply to a question whether there was any likelihood of her returning to India earlier than on July 10 (on which date she is scheduled to leave), Mrs

Burma Pays For "Death Railway"

London, July 5.

Slam has paid £355,000 for the Siam-Burma railways, built by prisoners during the war, Mr Robert Peake, Britain's Minister of Pensions, said today.

Mr Peake, who was answering a question in the House of Commons, said this amount had to be distributed between several Governments whose nationals were employed in building the railway.

The British Government's share was about £170,000. Mr Peake added that he hoped to be able shortly to make a statement about the distribution of the money and also about that available from the realisation of the remaining Japanese assets in Britain.—Reuter.

Examination Of Comets

London, July 5.

Mr Duncan Sandys, Minister of Supply, told the House of Commons today that good progress was being made in the technical examination of Comet jetliners, grounded after a series of accidents.

Two Comets have crashed into the sea this year, one off Elba and another south of Naples killing everyone aboard.

Mr Sandys said the wreckage recovered from the sea near Elba had been thoroughly examined and an extensive programme of trial flights and experiments carried out on Comets withdrawn from service.

The Minister's statement continued: "In particular wings, tail and main structure have been tested for metal fatigue and possible weaknesses."

"The strength of the pressurised cabin has been exhaustively tested and trials carried out to discover where excessive pressure might have been built up in the tanks by the use of high pressure fluid pumps."

Mr Sandys said the tests were continuing. When they were complete, the information gained would be submitted to a court of inquiry. In answer to a question, he said he hoped the tests would not last "many weeks."

Reuter.

Balkan Alliance

Athens, July 5.

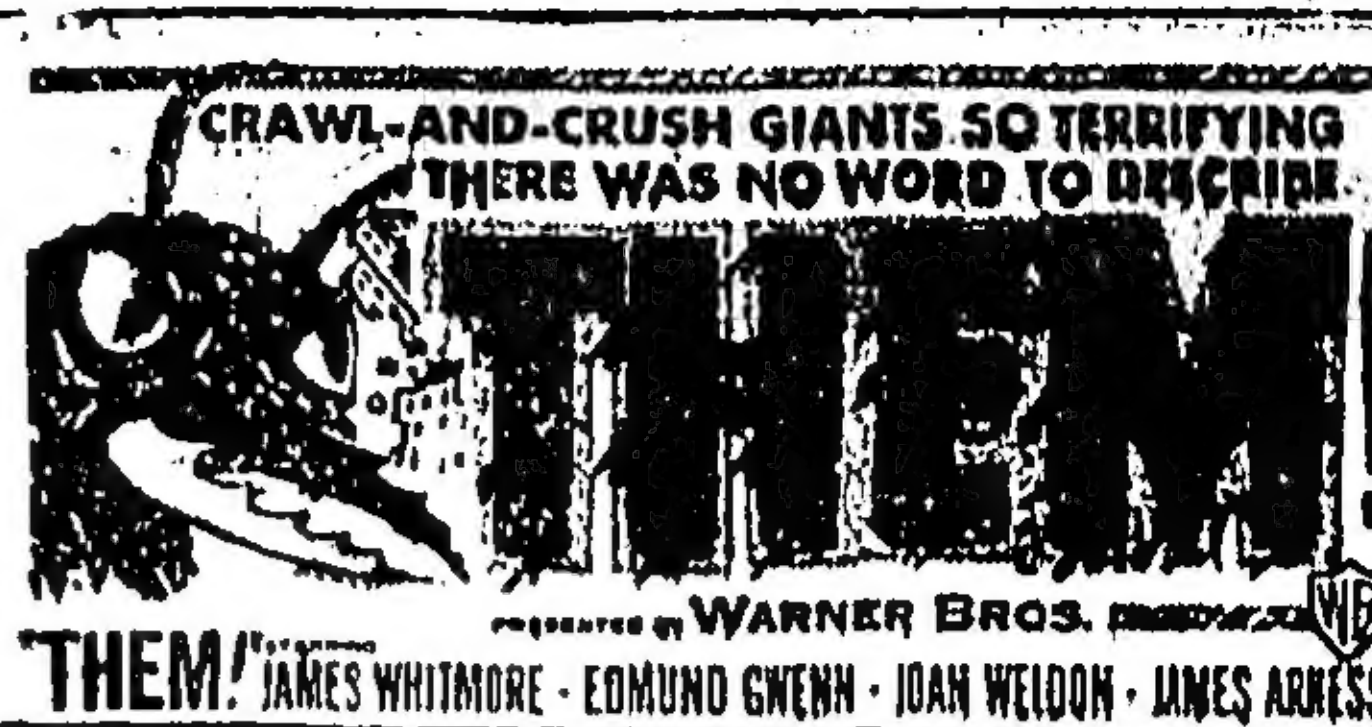
A joint Greek-Yugoslav-Turkish communique tonight announced in the capitals of all three countries that the work of the drafting committee on the projected Balkan Alliance was completed this morning.

The three delegations, said the communique, expressed satisfaction at the spirit of understanding and mutual confidence which had prevailed during their joint work.

France-Press.

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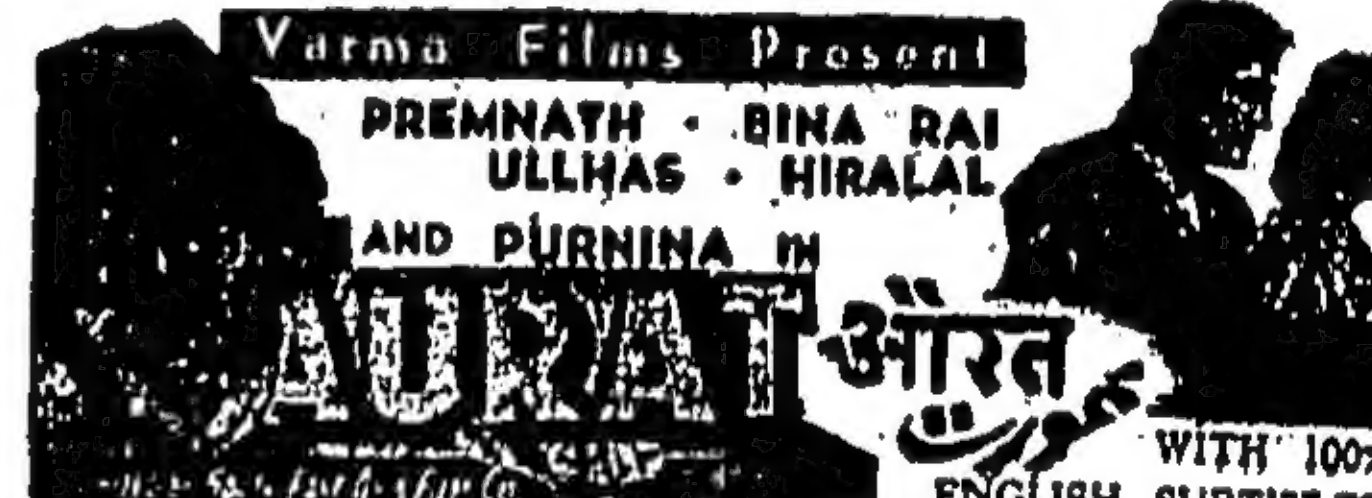
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Short report



W. GERMANY'S FUTURE

PEER NOT GUILTY OF ASSAULT

London, July 5.
A female nurse, 32-year-old Mrs. Margaret Evans, was told her case of assault against Lord Beatty, 65-year-old British Peer.

Mrs. Evans, said in court that she had been "very close" to Lord Beatty, who had dined at her home. She alleged that Lord Beatty, who is the British Ambassador to the United States, had "picked her up" and undressed in her flat.

Lord Beatty, she declared, "He has been on his knees." She asked the Peer: "Have you a dimple on your abdomen?" He replied: "I do not know."

During the case she was questioned about scores of letters she had written to the Peer since 1945, telling of spiritual talks she had had with him, and of separate existences.

Mrs. Evans, she was repeatedly called "Miss" and that the Peer had hit her in the chest while she was standing outside a solicitor's office near London's famous Strand.

In evidence, Lord Beatty denied the assault and said he had never "picked her up" or been alone with her.

The Magistrate, Mr. Bernard Rice, dismissing the case, said the Peer was absolutely innocent of the assault charge. "Mrs. Evans is clearly actuated either by the wildest of hallucinations or by the deepest of malice," he said.

"CRUEL THING"

Asked by the Peer's counsel, Mr. John F. Murnan, if money was her only interest, Mrs. Evans said: "That is a ridiculous cruel thing to say to me." She admitted she had written to Lord Beatty saying she had put her baby boy born in 1944 into "the most expensive nursery in the country."

"If I could only be helped by someone it would be so much easier," the letter said. Under close examination, Mrs. Evans said she thought it was a perfectly proper thing to turn to a Peer of the Realm and ask him to help her son. She claimed the Peer had promised her money.

Mrs. Evans, who agreed she had been guided for 20 days for unbecoming a court order not to write or telephone the Peer, said in another letter, "I have been baffled by your cold and inhuman attitude against a small baby and myself."

She declared that Lord Beatty, whom she had met many times, had "nothing to do with the child."—China Mail Special.

Bonn Government Welcomes Talks Held In London

FRENCH COMMISSIONER LEAVES FOR PARIS

Bonn, July 5.

M. Andre Francois Poncet, French High Commissioner, left Bonn today for a private visit to Paris to discuss with Premier Mendes-France the precarious state of the European Defence Community, it is understood here.

West German Government circles welcomed the London news that British and American government experts have begun their first examination of problems involved in giving West Germany sovereignty in case France does not ratify the EDC this summer.

A Government spokesman said Dr Konrad Adenauer, the Chancellor, was particularly gratified that the Washington conference between President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill was followed up so quickly with action.

British and American experts from Bonn are taking part in the expert talks in London. They are expected back at the end of the week.

Allied sources said that the purpose of the talks was mainly to find out the legal difficulties which might crop up if an attempt is made to put into effect the Bonn Conventions without the EDC. The two are closely tied up as it was, in the first place, intended that Western Germany should get her sovereignty only subject to safeguards in the Conventions in return for membership of the supra-national European defence body.

The separation of the two treaties raises two important problems:

FRENCH STAND

1. What will happen if the French refuse to follow British and American policy on German sovereignty? It was noted in Bonn that Le Monde, the French evening newspaper, commenting on Dr Adenauer's radio interview last week, reminded Germany that the French are still an occupying power.

It is not yet known if the British and Americans are prepared to introduce the Bonn Conventions in their two zones irrespective of France. Such a state of affairs would be deplorable in Western Germany as coming near to yet another division of the country.

It would also put M. Francois Poncet in an extremely difficult position with regard to both the Germans and the British and American representatives in Bonn. Germans feel that the British and Americans are applying pressure to France, which is almost unparalleled since the war.

2. What is to fill the gap in the Bonn Conventions left by the collapse of the EDC? The

Anglo-Americans will be given the choice either of dropping all mention in the Conventions of the original defence-for-sovereignty bargain or else of substituting a German undertaking to raise a national army for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

British officials said these subjects were so complicated that they could not believe Germany would be asked to do so by September 1 as American sources claim.

The independent newspaper, Der Mittag, today sharply criticised a radio interview given by Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, last Friday, in which he said a German national army would have to be set up if the European defence treaty was not ratified.

Der Mittag said: "The political motive which was shown here could be funny if it were not so sad. Bonn reacted to the angry Paris reception of the interview with surprise. The Chancellor, it was said, had only repeated what President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill had said previously."

"Is no one (in Bonn) sensitive enough to see that the same warning, coming from Germany, must arouse anger? West Germany is not America or Britain."

The independent Die Welt of Essen said there were only two possibilities, either EDC or a clear German "national solution."—Reuter.

US REACTION

Washington, July 5.
Authoritative sources said today that at the White House there was a feeling of surprise and concern over the French stand. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill it was agreed that the prestige of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was being gravely affected by lack of French action on the European Defence Community.

They said that Mr Eisenhower and Sir Winston and their advisers agreed that this situation could not be allowed to continue and a decision had to be taken by the early autumn in regard to German sovereignty and rearmament.

They pointed out that Mr Eisenhower and Sir Winston still hope that France and Italy will ratify the EDC Treaty and, consequently, they did not spoil out the proposed alternative solution which is German entry into NATO, after a decision to restore her sovereign rights has been made.

They pointed to the creation of the Anglo-American Committee in London to decide on the next steps in regard to German sovereignty and rearmament if EDC is not ratified by France in the present session of Parliament.

These sources pointed out that the decision of the Benelux countries that Germany should become a member of NATO was hailed as the only realistic alternative at the White House conference and it is taken as a foregone conclusion this is the Anglo-American attitude as well.

POSITIVE ATTITUDE

They said what the United States Administration never loses sight of is that failure to give Germany her sovereignty and arrange for her contribution to the defence of the West might well lead to a resumption of the "Drang Nach Osten" policy.

They referred to the recent statements of Dr Heinrich Brüning and other prominent Germans that the Bundes Republic should take a "more positive" attitude towards Eastern Germany and relations with Soviet Russia.

They pointed out that as long as Dr Adenauer is Chancellor he will discourage any "Drang Nach Osten" policy but it is believed he can only do this if his authority remains unimpaired.—United Press.



New Zealander Mr Hilary Harrington (second from right)—brother-in-law of Everest conqueror Sir Edmund Hillary—and members of his Oxford University expedition to the Himalayas, as they left Kathmandu aboard the P & O liner Canton. Left to right—J.E.M. Arnold of Gerrard's Cross (formerly student at St Edmund's Hall); I.F. Davidson of Hoxham (theology student at Wadham); H.J. Harrington (who is taking a post-graduate course in geology); and J.J. Murray of Lexington, Virginia (studying zoology on a Rhodes scholarship at Merton). The expedition hopes to bring back rare botanical, geological and zoological specimens.—Reuterphoto.

Mike Hawthorn Not In Court

Guildford, July 5.
John Michael (Mike) Hawthorn, British racing motorist, who took part in yesterday's Grand Prix de France at Rheims did not appear in court here today to answer three summonses alleging motoring offences last December.

He was not legally represented and the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until next Monday so that all witnesses could be present.

The summons accused Hawthorn of dangerous and careless driving and of failing to stop after an accident.

Hawthorn, 25-year-old British ace, pulled his Italian Ferrari out of yesterday's Grand Prix in the 10th lap. Another member of the Ferrari team, Robert Manzon, of France, finished third behind two Mercedes.—China Mail Special.

SEIZURE OF TANKER

US REJECTS SECOND NOTE

Washington, July 5.
The United States rejected for the second time today a Soviet charge that the United States Navy had seized a Soviet tanker in the vicinity of Formosa last month.

The United States first rejected the charges towards the end of June. Then the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa announced it had seized the Soviet vessel, the Tuapse.

Despite this the Soviet Union filed a new complaint on Friday charging that the United States had seized the ship. The State Department announced today that the following note had been delivered by the Embassy at Moscow to the Soviet Foreign Office yesterday:

"The United States Government refers to the Soviet Government's note of July 2 with further reference to Soviet tanker Tuapse."

"The Soviet Government is well aware that the vessel in question was not seized by the naval forces of the United States, and that it has not been detained by United States authorities. The United States Government therefore has nothing further to add to its note of June 20 rejecting the unfounded charges of the Soviet Government on this matter."—Reuter.

COMPENSATION FOR OFFICIALS

London, July 5.
A Foreign Office spokesman today welcomed the Sudan Government's decision to award compensation to British officials whose posts are being taken over by Sudanese officials.

He said the Foreign Office had not yet had the opportunity to study details of the compensation to be put before the Sudanese Parliament. But if complete agreement had been reached as was reported, between the Sudan Government and the Governor-General Sir Robert Howe, on a satisfactory scheme, this was very welcome.—Reuter.

French Govt Adopts Cautious Attitude To London Meeting

Paris, July 5.

The restoration of West Germany's sovereignty could be only envisaged once France had made up her mind on the European Army, French Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The "twin" treaties of Bonn and Paris, returning to West Germany her sovereign status and setting up the European army were designed to come into effect simultaneously and it was difficult to see how they could be separated, these officials said.

The French Government adopted meanwhile a cautious attitude about today's opening meeting of the Anglo-American group in London to work out possible recommendations for the restoration of Germany's sovereignty. Foreign Office spokesmen said these were merely preliminary exchanges and that France would be kept fully informed.

There was nothing as onerous about the fact that France was not represented at the London talks they said, since the French Government policy towards the European Army was still undecided.

Premier Mendes-France has planned to take no initiative on this issue until his anti-EDC Defence Minister, General Pierre Koenig, and the pro-EDC Trade Minister, Maurice Bourges Maunoury had completed their mission of formulating a compromise solution on the European Army which would be acceptable to the majority of the country and to France's partners in the EDC.

POSSIBILITIES

The question of giving back to Germany her sovereign status would only arise once the French Parliament had pronounced itself on the Government's EDC proposals, these officials said.

If Parliament agreed to the EDC, then Germany would regain automatically her sovereignty.

But if the EDC was turned down, then France and her two Western allies would consider what steps could be taken to restore Germany's sovereign status, they said.

Premier Mendes-France still hoped that it would be possible to achieve a compromise on the EDC despite Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's blunt warning last week that France must choose between the European Army and an independent German national army. Quarters close to

the Government still considered that removal of even suspension of some of the supra-national features of the present treaty could serve as a basis for a compromise. They said Mendes-France had shown great understanding of the attitude of France's EDC partner nations when he stated that it would be nonsense to adopt a formula which might have unanimous support in France but which would be unpalatable to the other five participating nations.

PROFOUND SHOCK

But Chancellor Adenauer's "summons" to France to ratify the EDC treaty without any changes has come as a profound shock to French politicians even those who favour the setting up of the European Army.

Political quarters believed that Adenauer's statement widely described as an "ultimatum" would make it more difficult than ever for Koenig and Bourges Maunoury to work out an acceptable compromise within the next three weeks.

M. Mendes-France is planning to submit their plan to the other five foreign ministers of the EDC countries at the end of July or early in August—provided he has been able to obtain an Indo-China truce by July 20. Parliament would start its debate on the EDC issue in the first fortnight of August, according to the Premier's plan.—Reuter.

HARRY ODELL proudly presents SMETERLIN (planet)



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at 9.30 p.m.
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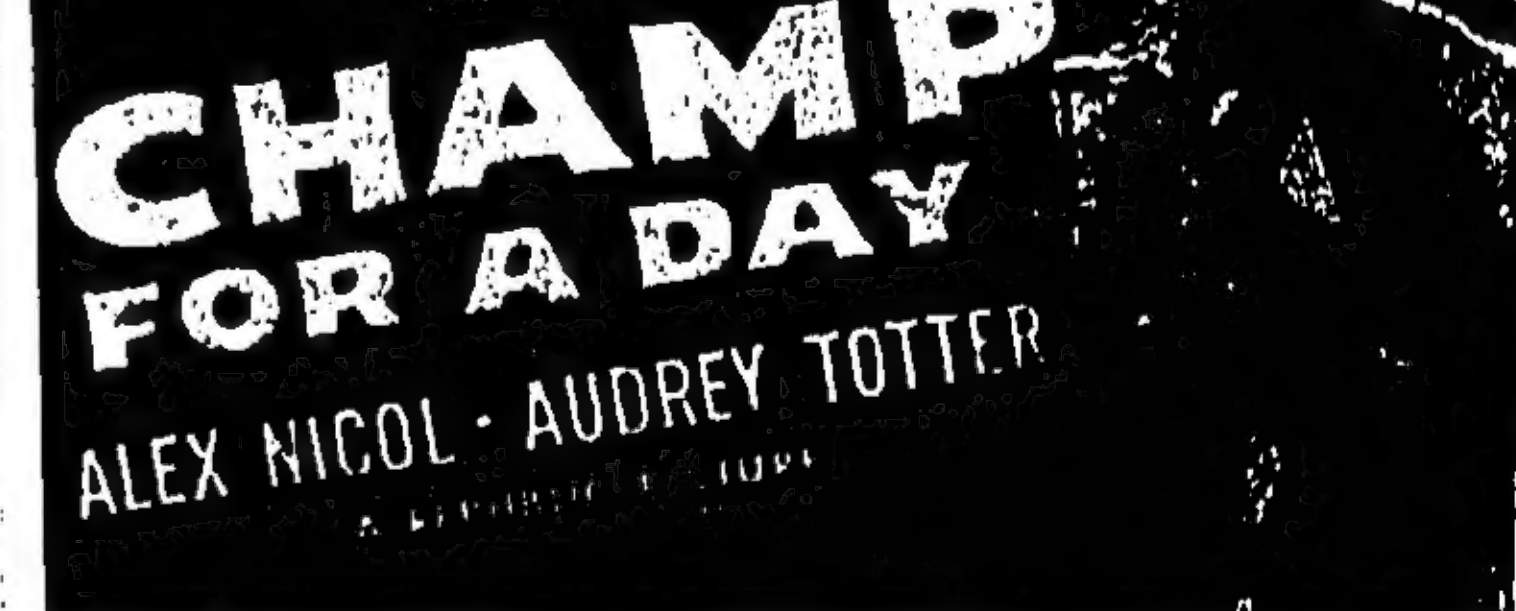
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All its scenes filmed in Scotland, Cornwall and on the Mediterranean!



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STAR

TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS:
- 3 Naval escort-vessel (8).
 - 8 Den (4).
 - 9 Muse (8).
 - 11 Discouraged (8).
 - 13 Fitting (4).
 - 15 Nervy (8).
 - 18 Pertinent (8).
 - 19 Conspiracy (4).
 - 21 Servant (6).
 - 25 Tinted (4).
 - 26 Narrative (4).
 - 27 Unexpectedly (8).
- DOWN:
- 1 Pleased (4).
 - 2 Prejudice (4).
 - 4 Do as told (4).
 - 5 Empty (4).
 - 6 Vesicle (5).
 - 7 Chalice (5).
 - 9 Army rank (5).
 - 10 Evil spirit (5).
 - 12 Perfect (5).
 - 14 Boredom (5).
 - 16 Turpitude (5).
 - 17 Granted (5).
 - 19 Selects (5).
 - 20 Lubricated (5).
 - 21 Gull (4).
 - 22 Repeat (4).
 - 23 Snore (4).
 - 24 Ship's company (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Shove, 4 Excess, 7 Antelope, 8 Lapse, 9 Turbulent, 11 Excess, 13 Talent, 15 Defer, 16 Unlikely, 20 Essay, 21 Single, Down: 1 Start, 2 Vicar, 3 Spouted, 4 Etoile, 5 Complete, 6 Lip, 10 Hilt, 12 Settle, 13 Induce, 14 Uncruly, 16 Liked, 17 Thyme.

THE THIRD FORCE

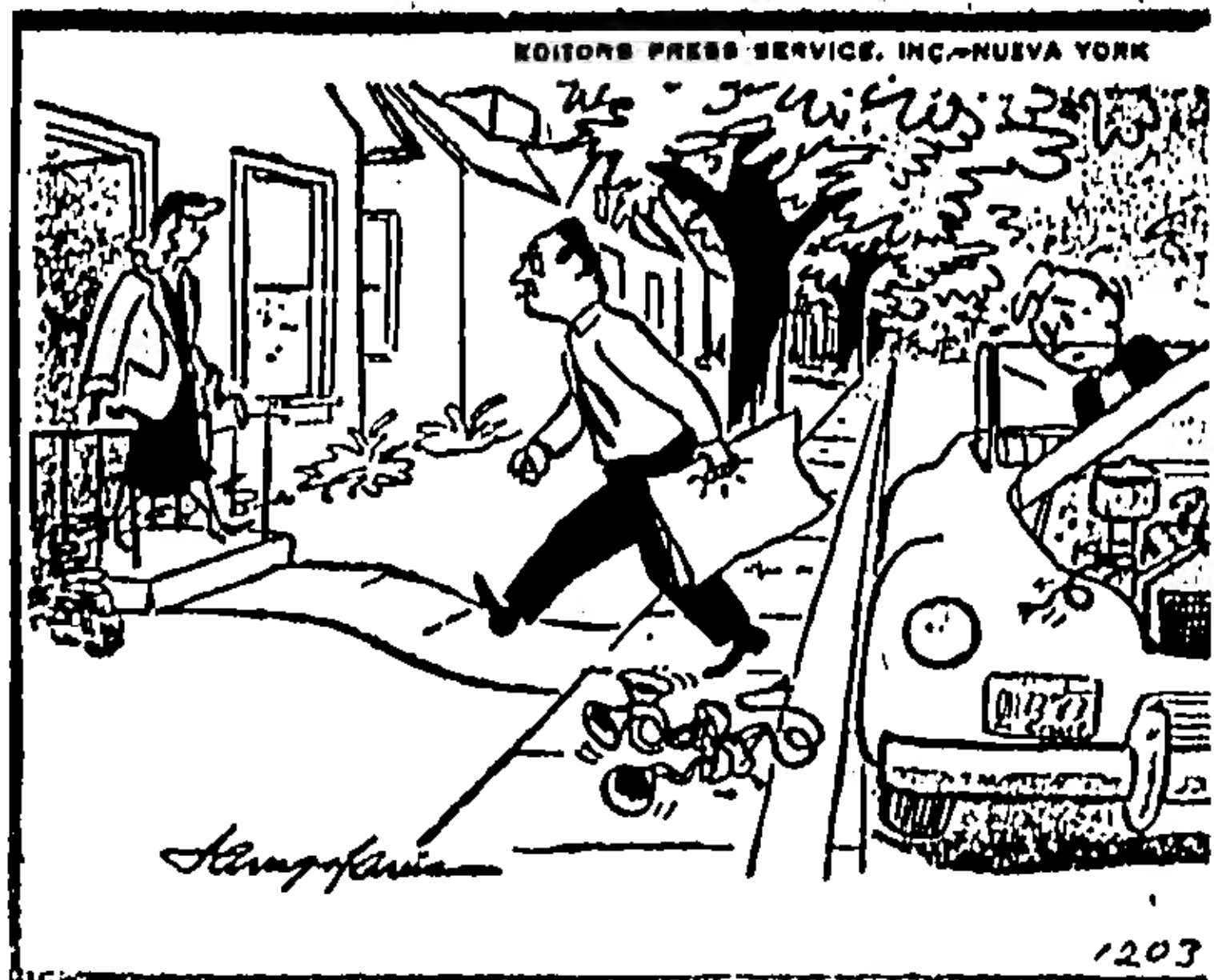


after heeling 42 girls: 18-year-old Charles Voorhees, Governor Theodore McKoldin, of Maryland, crowned him, but did not fully omit the kiss scheduled in the coronation ceremony.

THE Brilliant Travel Association of New York City is putting out 75,000 booklets on the fine food to be had in Britain. It prints a list of 11 eating places for U.S. tourists.

Theme of the "whole book" is that the "roast beef is back, and eating good. Incidental" warning: "strong ale is also back, and Americans consumed only beer" "should approach it with caution."

IN New York's St. Luke's Hospital, Constable Joseph Cushman is getting antitoxin injections. He received Mrs. Mary Calver's "allergy" tested at St. Luke's and is in a block of flats, one of his



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

AN entry in the register at the Hotel Moeche, in the Boulevard de la Croisette at Cannes, indicates that Captain Foulencourt, travelling incognito, has arrived in those parts for a holiday. The entry says: "Major Mortimer H. St. George Choulfont."

On the day after his arrival he had a stroke of luck. A clumsy movement in the bar of the Punt enabled him to spill a cocktail over a lady's dress. Apologies and laughter led to an invitation to join the lady's party. Within ten minutes the "major," who was dressed in the Cannes version of nautical attire, had given his new acquaintances to understand that his yacht was at hand, with his travellers' cheques aboard. An invitation to lunch on board the Gadfly was accepted with charming spontaneity.

Awareness, integrity and a sense of values

She pointed to the flowers from admirers, and said, "All this isn't the real me."

(Gossip column.)

SHE longs to get back to her study and take down one of those tastefully bound volumes of Thackeray which contain chocolate biscuits. "Take, listen, now," she once said to a friend. "As a writer, he —"

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JULY 6

BORN today, you have an expansive personality. Loyal, generous and true to your friends, you often make personal sacrifices to bring happiness to others. Little caring what you do for them, you believe in really helping those who are less fortunate than yourself and your whole life will be a crusade to implement that ideal. Still, you like to do things in your own way and your idea of helping is not quite the world's idea of philanthropy. You think that helping others is usually a very good plan.

Your natural sympathy for others makes you feel deeply. You will go out of your way to seek opportunities for others, but you are often almost blind to important things that you should be doing for yourself. Since you have the gift of the spoken word you are forceful in

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Your talents may be challenged today. Make sure that you come up to the mark on all counts.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Self-control can be extremely important now, especially if you are dealing with excessive conditions.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—There is a lot of satisfaction in a job well done, so concentrate conscientiously on the work at hand.

LITHA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—You will be pleasantly surprised at the amount of work you can get done if you make an early start.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Be sure that all your efforts are directed toward some specific objective today. That is important.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23)—A fine time to make repairs to your car. Fix up the yard or work on the car this evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 24-Jan. 20)—Selling your ideas to the right person is half the battle right now. Get important people interested.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If you have been showing signs of procrastinating, catch up on necessary work today.

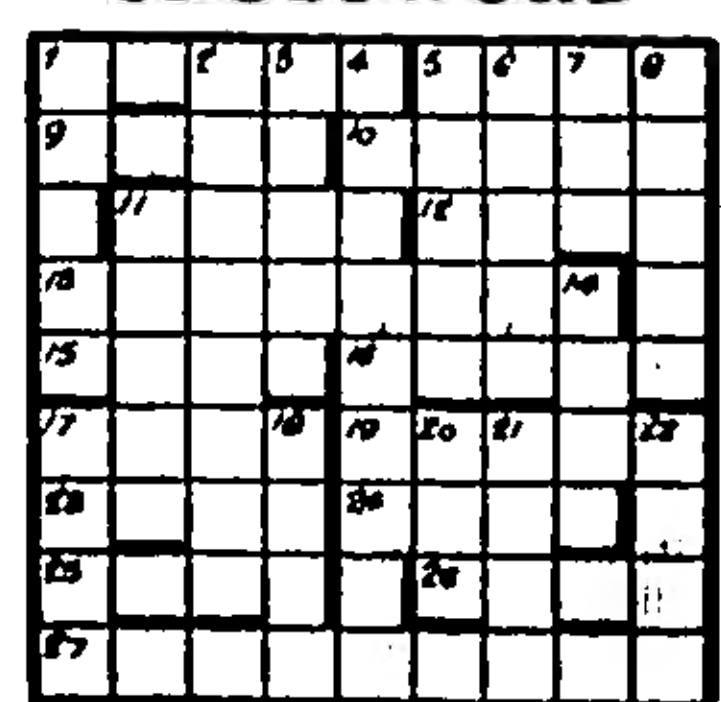
PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—There's romance in the air right now. Be sure that it's not just one of those "summer romances."

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—A good day for doing a number of things. Tackle a tough job.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—Something you say or do today could prove to be a boon unless you are exceptionally cautious.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Don't be glib when it comes to believing

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Something that the shopkeeper never sees.
 2. There are stony without this.
 3. Date of the Pass.
 4. There! it's in the upper air.
 5. A die in the South East.
 6. A lot from the East.
 7. The hardened punter may do a lot of this kind of betting.
 8. A girl from Buffalo is hidden.
 9. It was this easy for a drink in prohibition America.
 10. French Order of Merit in short.
 11. A Member of Parliament is best is sufficient.
 12. Next but different—and volcanic.
 13. This holds the ship upright.
 14. This is linked with moth in corruption.
 15. Quickly-moving river.
 16. Same snake, different people.

Down

1. You ought not to get late this way.
2. The ration is swallowed by the sea.
3. Also you see about the seal?
4. A hind.
5. A horse back.
6. A fish that goes on one foot.
7. The exact price of retaliation.
8. A run goes back in the short story.
9. A territorial Army gets pounds.
10. The plant gets hidden in a tree.
11. A very say it.
12. A one that goes on one foot.
13. A one that goes on one foot.
14. A one that goes on one foot.
15. A one that goes on one foot.
16. A one that goes on one foot.

Chess Problem

By J. HANNEKUS

Black, 10 pieces.



White to play, mate in three.

Solution: 1. Qxh7, 2. Qxh7, 3. Qxh7.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Vigorous Bid Leads To Fine Playing

By OSWALD JACOBY

TODAY's hand was bid with all the vigour that is characteristic of the Paradox Club, in the Bronx, where the word "underbid" is fighting talk. Nevertheless, the final contract of six clubs was far from unreasonable. It led to a very interesting line of play by declarer, and an even more interesting defence.

West opened the Jack of hearts, and dummy ruffed with the low trump. Declarer briefly considered cashing the ace and king of trumps, but decided that an immediate finesse of the Jack of clubs offered a better chance.

When the Jack of clubs was led from the dummy and ducked by South, Jules Tilles, sitting West, regarded the trick with deep suspicion. He could make a pretty good estimate of declarer's hand, and it was clear to him that declarer would

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WOMANSENSE



Let's Eat
by IDA BAILEY ALLEN

THE COOK'S DISPOSITION

"It is interesting to watch the behaviour of people who work in a kitchen," observed the Chef.

"Some work with quiet efficiency; others make plenty of noise and are not only inefficient, but careless. They are the ones who usually break dishes, spill food and cut their fingers."

"The reason is obvious, Chef. The quiet, efficient worker likes to do a good job and concentrates on it. The noisy, careless worker resents the work and so does not pay attention to it."

"Homemakers generally fall into one of these two groups. Those who are really interested in preparing good meals have attractive orderly kitchens; they arrange special storage places for utensils and ingredients, and keep them there. They do not slam oven and refrigerator doors, rattle pots and pans, drop and break dishes or bang the top of the garbage can."

"They are calm, and work so quietly and quickly that without looking one would scarcely believe a meal was being prepared."

"But when a homemaker works in a clutter, slams doors, rattles and clatters, her own din is enough to bring on fatigue, headache, or an attack of 'nerves'."

"She doesn't like her job, because she hasn't mastered it."

"The antidote? Learn how! And banish resentful thoughts."

Dinner
Beef Salad Chiffonade
Oven-Fried Veal Chops
Spanish Rice
Snappy Spinach
Orange Spanish Cream
Coffee
Tea
Milk

AR Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve 4 to 6

Spanish Rice: Heat 2 tsp. oil; add 1 1/2 c. dry white rice and cook and stir 12 min. over a very low heat. Add 1 (No. 2 1/2) tin tomatoes, 2 tsp. minced onion, 1 tsp. salt, 1/2 tsp. pepper and 3 shredded seeded green peppers. Bring to a boil, stirring occasionally.

Transfer to a qt. casserole. Bake 35-40 min. in a moderate oven, 350°-375° F. or until the rice absorbs the liquid. Top with grated sharp cheese.

Orange Spanish Cream: Into a double boiler, measure 2 c. milk. Add 2 envelopes unflavoured gelatin; let stand 5 min. Heat over hot water until the gelatin dissolves.

Meantime, separate 3 eggs; beat the yolks until creamy. Add 1/4 c. sugar and 1/4 tsp. salt to the yolks. Stir in a little of the hot milk. Then return to the double boiler, and cook and stir about 4 min. Add 1 tsp. each grated orange and lemon rind and cool. Beat in 1/2 c. orange juice and 1 tsp. lemon juice.

Refrigerate 30 min. Fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff and dry. Rinse a 3-pt. mould or bowl with cold water; pour in the orange cream. Chill until firm, at least 4 hr. To serve, unmould. Garnish with sliced sugared oranges or orange compote.

Trick of the Chef
Season chopped cooked spinach with prepared horseradish for that snappy taste.

The British Consul Would Rather Be A Wife

By MARY HEWAT

WE have heard it before — "The finest career for a woman is marriage and a home." But this time it comes from a career diplomat who is also a woman.

Dr. Grace Thornton, plump and forthright, the only woman who has ever acted as a British Consul abroad, is the British Consul in Copenhagen, one of two women consuls in foreign posts.

Says she: "I grew up in a happy home. I always had the idea that a woman's career was marriage. I still think so. It just didn't happen to me, that's all."

What did happen, while she waited for confirmation of a Cambridge University post in Medieval English, was the war and an evening telephone call: "Report to the Foreign Office tomorrow."

Direction of labour. She was called up. Soon the Ministry of Information got to know the doanish doctor, with her horn-rimmed spectacles, her air of an inquiring peacock, her whiplash humour.

I'M NOT UNBIASED

At the end of the war she went to Copenhagen as information officer, acquired her Danish cook, Ellen "who bullies me," then moved on to Iceland as vice-consul in Reykjavik.

When the British Minister to Iceland was absent, Dr. Thornton became the first British woman to charge d'affaires.

Fifteen years in the civil service has put a diplomatic curb on the doctor's tongue, but not silenced it.

On equal pay for women: "I am not an unbiased party." (In her grade, men's salaries range from £1030 to £1230, women's from £800 to £1000.)

On dress allowances: "Certainly it costs more for a woman's dress. That is a problem the Foreign Office has not faced up to."

On social problems which crop up when the consul is a woman: "It is difficult to be at an office desk all day, then go home and be your own mistress at night."

Dr. Thornton describes her duties as consul as: "Births, Deaths and Marriages. Passports and visas. Pulling drunken seamen out of bars. Everything under the sun."

One of her difficulties, as a woman on the job, is convincing people that she really is the consul. Like the trawler skipper who telephoned at two o'clock morning in Reykjavik, asking: "Can I speak to the consul?"

"This is the consul," replied Dr. Thornton. "Yes, miss. But can I speak to your husband?"

Many minutes later, finally convinced: "All right, miss. Now as man to man..."

One such early morning call sought advice on how to deal with drunken sailors. It caught the doctor sleepy and a little sharp.

A GIRL MUST LIVE

"Why don't you turn the hoses on them?" she murmured, and went back to sleep.

Next morning, to her own horror, she found her advice had been taken literally. But she still chuckles over it. "The treatment worked."

If you ask Dr. Thornton whether it has all been worth it, her eyes twinkle and she shrugs her shoulders. "A girl must live," she says. "The problem is to keep sane and human."

And what if the consul who was called up decides to marry? To revert to her first choice for a woman's career?

"I automatically get the sack," says Dr. Thornton. Such is the absurdity of life.

LESSEN THE WEAR AND TEAR OF DAILY LIVING

THIS is certainly an age of speed and tension. A passenger in an aeroplane while eating dinner travels about 280 miles. On earth we're pretty speedy too. We feel delayed if the deliberate driver ahead causes us to be stopped on the red light. He always slides through, of course. We even get impatient at missing one turn of the revolving door.

Fact is, we train ourselves to rush. We jump when the alarm rings; gulp breakfast; sprint for the bus. At lunch we grab a bite, sometimes eat it standing up. Small wonder we have to turn around and practise relaxing techniques.

The ages most subject to stress and strain diseases are from 14 to 40 or thereabouts, according to Sir Heneage Ogilvie, noted British surgeon. This authority explains that this age bracket includes those old enough to have assumed responsibility but not old enough to have won through or given up the struggle. Well, being easily past 40, I can sit back and philosophise on how to lessen the wear and tear.

Did you ever notice that when you have plenty of time, all the lights stay green and you coast smoothly along? But let you be a little late and BOOM! you hit almost every red light! That's not the perversity of fate, but proof you stepped on the gas and are going faster than the speed for which the lights are synchronised to help the flow of traffic.

There is great truth in the old adage "haste makes waste." One career woman who concluded that hurrying made her entire day hectic, changed her pattern. When she got up late and started her day with fast action, she would tend to con-

traine in high gear, which caused tension. By starting her day leisurely, one quarter hour earlier, she is able to banish the feeling of pressure. Moreover, she tries to keep a non-pressure leeway between appointments so that she doesn't feel pushed inside.

We're not so much fast movements that build tension, but the feeling of pressure, which is mental. At times everyone has to get a move on, but the secret is to keep calm inwardly.

Tension starts in the mind and travels to the muscles. Stop unnecessary hurrying. Much of it is bad habit. Control your thoughts to relax in your mind, and practise letting go the muscle tensions.

One friend broke his insomnia by deciding in his forties that he was never going to be rich or famous, so he might as well relax and enjoy life. What a relief to arrive at that contented state of mind!

— Ida Jean Kain

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

It's Hard to Tell About Cats

—You Can Only Wonder Whether They Like You—

By MAX TRELL

ONE morning Knarf, the shadowy boy with the turned-about nose, was walking down the street when he met a Black Cat.

"Hello, Black Cat," he said. "Hello, Feller," said the Black Cat.

A Rough Voice
The Cat had a very rough voice. It sounded as though it were speaking out of the corner of its mouth.

"What are you doing down in this neighbourhood?" asked the Cat.

"I'm taking a walk," said Knarf. "What are you doing in this neighbourhood?" Knarf asked the Cat in return.

"I live here," said the Cat. "Where?" said Knarf, looking around in a puzzled way. There weren't any houses, just vacant lots.

The Cat seemed to understand what was puzzling Knarf. It made a little chuckling noise. "I live behind the fence," said the Cat, pointing. "I'm a fence cat," he said.

Knarf said goodbye to the Black Cat and walked on. By and by, he met another cat. It was a white cat and a black cat. "Hello, Black and White Cat," said Knarf.

"I live in an alley," said the Black and White Cat. "I'm an alley cat."

Knarf said goodbye to the Black and White cat. He walked a few blocks farther. Then he met a White Cat. She was so clean, she looked like a ball of fluff. She was sitting on the steps of a house, washing her face with her paw.

"Hello, White Cat," said Knarf. "How do you do," young gentleman," replied the Cat.

The White Cat did not speak out of the corner of her mouth at all. She just purred. "What are you doing in this beautiful neighbourhood?" the White Cat asked Knarf.

"I'm taking a walk," said Knarf. "Indeed," said the Cat. "I hardly ever do any walking. I don't like getting my fur dirty. Besides, I don't like leaving my house."

Knarf said goodbye to the White Cat and walked on. By and by, he met another cat. It was a black cat and a white cat. "Hello, Black and White Cat," said Knarf.

"Hello, m'boy," said the Black and White Cat. It also spoke out of the corner of its mouth, but not quite so much out of the corner as the Black Cat.

"What are you doing down here?" "I'm taking a walk," said Knarf. "Do you live down here?" "No," said the Black and White Cat. "I live in the alley."

Knarf said goodbye to the Black and White Cat and walked on. By and by, he met another cat. It was a black cat and a white cat. "Hello, Black and White Cat," said Knarf.

"Do you live in one of these houses?" Knarf asked, looking around at the row of houses, all more beautiful than the other.

"I certainly do," said the Cat. "I'm a house cat."

Knarf said goodbye to the house cat. He continued his walk in a grocery store.

He met many more different kinds of cats. He met a Grey Cat who lived in a butcher shop.

He met a Speckled Cat who lived in a grocery store. He met a cat without a tail who lived on a window sill.

He met a Siamese Cat with a face like a monkey. He met a Persian Cat, a Tabby Cat and a Tom Cat.

He met an Angora Cat with long silky hair. He passed the Zoo and met a Wild Cat.

Knarf's Own Cat
Finally Knarf got home and there, waiting for him, was his own little Cat. "I was taking a walk," said Knarf, as he bent over and stroked the Cat's fur. "I'm glad you're back," said the Cat.

Knarf liked his Cat very much even though he wasn't sure whether the Cat liked him. "Dogs are different," Knarf said to himself. "You always know when they like you. But you never can be sure about this even when they purr."

SUMMER SEPARATES



By ALICE ALDEN

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Rupert and the Wild Goose Chase

Rupert and Billy Goat—29



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BIG TELEVISION NETWORK WILL COVER FRANCE

Paris, July 5.

France is planning to cover nearly all her territory with a television network by building 14 new powerful transmitters. The first of the transmitters, built under a four-year plan, will be erected in the large industrial area of Lyons and Marseilles before the end of the year.

The other stations, linked to Paris by relay stations, will beam out programmes from Nice, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Lyons and other cities from the end of 1955.

By this date about 17,000,000 Frenchmen can, if they wish, watch television. It was announced by the Information Minister, M. Louis Huguier.

Only 100,000 French television sets were in operation at the beginning of this year. They were all in homes within 100 kilometres (62 miles) of the present transmitting range, from Paris, Lille or Strasbourg, where the three existing transmitters are built.

Because of this, the vast majority of Frenchmen have no chance of enjoying the world's latest form of entertainment.

M. Jean-Paul Palowski, a Gaullist Deputy, attacked the

French backwardness in a report presented to the National Assembly this year before the four-year plan was discussed. Germany had seven transmitters in action last year, with three others under construction, the report said. In Italy, where there were only 8,000 regular viewers, four stations were working, and three others were going up.

In Britain 1,000,000 sets were sold last year.

Quoted by this competition, and particularly by a German transmitter which was beaming programmes across the Franco-German border into Alsace, television officials laid their long-term plan.

The Cognac-Jay studios in Paris, where some equipment dates from pre-war experimental days, are to be modernised. Three new studios will go up at Bures Calumet, a northern suburb of Paris.

NOTICE

As from the 1st of July until the 31st of August 1954, the Consulate General of Belgium will be open to the public from 0900 hours to 1800 hours every weekday.

NORTH AFRICA

In North Africa, too, new transmitters will be built in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, where a second station is planned for Rabat.

Seven hundred sets were sold within a few weeks of the inauguration of the first Moroccan transmitter at Casablanca in February last year.

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NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



Cheroot-Smoking Burmese Women Want Sympathy

By David Chipp

Rangoon, July 5.

Burma's cheroot-smoking women look with sympathy at the efforts of their sisters in Japan and other parts of the world to obtain equality.

For in Burma the woman has always been regarded as equal to her husband and there has never been any need for suffragette movements or demands for equality.

A paragraph in Burma's constitution should give encouragement and hope to those militant female fighters for equal pay abroad. It reads: "Women shall be entitled to the same pay as that received by men in respect of similar work."

Nor is this an innovation in a constitution which was written only seven years ago. It merely restates like a similar clause relating to religious toleration the inherent beliefs of the Burmese.

Though most Buddhist women believe that they cannot achieve "Nirvana" and thus hope to be a man in their next life, yet in material things they have little doubt as to their equality and even superiority over the mere male.

Great numbers of them engage in business and are said to be far better at it than their somewhat indolent, happy-go-lucky menfolk. Foreign businessmen often say that they prefer to deal with the women partners who have a quicker and better grasp of business than the men, and are far more shrewd.

LOOK AFTER SHOPS
In the bazaar, it is usually the women who look after the shops and stalls while their husbands are dozing in the sun or looking after the children.

A Burmese woman has equality before the law and may vote at the age of 18—the same age as men. Once she is of age, she may get married to whom she pleases and divorce her husband when she wishes—keeping her property and her children.

But freedom does not mean licence to the Burmese girl until marriage many of them lead more sheltered lives than their Western sisters.

Girls will not often go about by themselves and retain charming modesty and shyness. Among the sister families and in many of the villages, a girl would never go out alone with a boy friend, even if they were engaged.

NO LESS FEMININE

Not so long ago it was against the law and it still is considered the height of bad taste in some districts to take a girl by the hand.

Nor has their freedom and hard work—the peasant girls carry heavy loads and water in some districts to take a girl by the hand.

They are certainly among the prettiest and most beautifully dressed in the world and have rightly been described as "bottled sunshine."

But the greatest pride of these petite and lovely girls is their hair, which when undone falls in long, black, glossy tresses round their waists and often envelops their ankles as well. The greater its length the prouder is the girl—China Mail Special.

Indo-China Effect On Malaya

Singapore, July 5.

Intensified activities by the Communists to "liberate" British-administered Malaya were feared here today as a result of the latest Vietminh successes in war-torn Indo-China.

The Vietminh successes were considered almost certain to provide a big morale boost to these Communists, who have relaxed their attacks from the jungles of this rich tin and rubber peninsula during the last two years.

The French withdrawal from 1,600 square miles of the Red River delta in northern Indo-China has particularly caused anxious thoughts in Malaya. The Communists in Malaya have been waging their campaign for more than six years. But they have relaxed their activities during the last two years: in the face of jungle privations, a campaign to starve them out and relentless attacks by British-led security forces. Now the turn of events in Indo-China is expected to be like a "shot in the arm" to them.

MIXED VIEW

Meanwhile, there are mixed views about the French position among diplomats here trusted by their home governments with assessing the situation in Indo-China.

There is fairly general agreement that the withdrawal from the French delta spells the "beginning of the end" for the French in Indo-China. But there is no agreement that the French themselves acknowledge this and have started their big withdrawal not just from the delta, but from Indo-China itself. Some diplomats believe another Korea is in the making.

At the same time, the general feeling here is that any partitioning in Indo-China would be regarded as little more than temporary consolidation of Vietminh gains.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF TROOPS IN BURMA

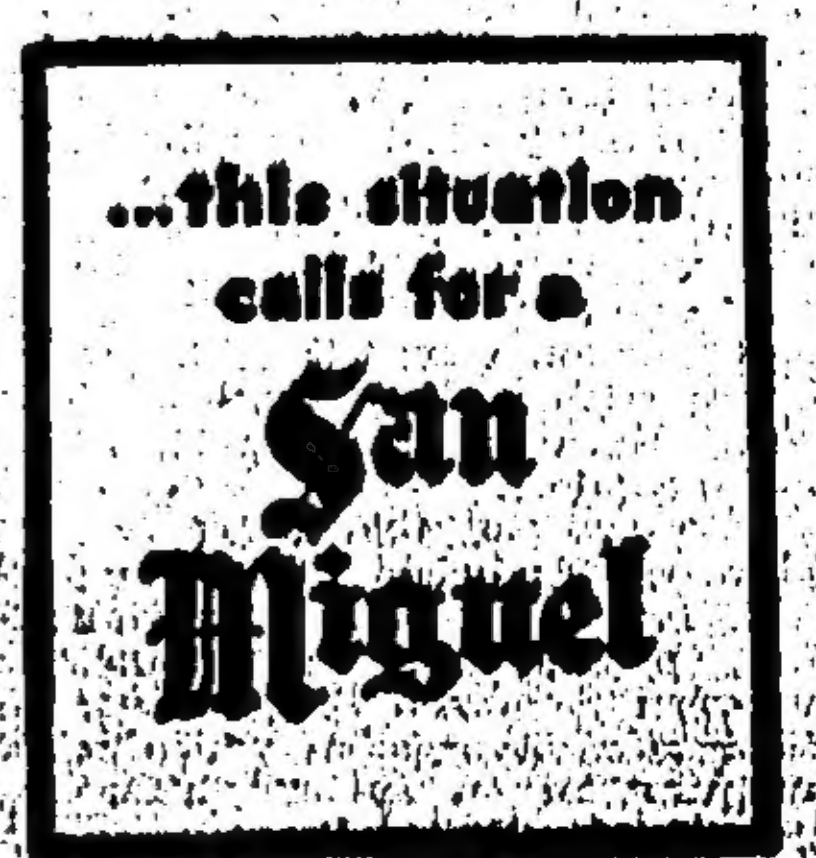
London, July 5.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, a former Labour Minister, asked in the House of Commons today whether further evacuation of Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma would be carried out, if it was found to be required.

Mr. A. D. Dods, British Foreign Under-Secretary, replied that official responsibility for such a move rested with the Burmese Government.

He added that he had received no further report since the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, told the House in June of the evacuation of 6,000 persons, including about 1,400 dependants.

The General commanding the Chinese Nationalist troops had announced that his headquarters had been attacked because the troops had been evacuated. No further evacuation was in progress.—Reuter.



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**JOHN CLARK'S
CASEBOOK**

**Charity
Begins...**

IN the headquarters of the charitable organisation it was difficult to move for collecting-boxes. They were stacked against the walls like gaudy shells in some arsenal gone unseemingly gay; they were piled on desks and trestle-tables; they spilled into every cubbyhole and into the adjacent corridor. Finishing touches were being put to preparations for a flag day.

Into the office, where everyone was feverishly busy, there crept a middle-aged couple, man and woman, shabby and down-at-heel that it must have seemed that they had come to beg something in advance from the flag-day's takings to support them for that day.

WE'D LIKE TO HELP

"YES?" said someone briskly. "What do you want?"

"It's like this, sir," the woman said, "we'd like to help."

"With the collecting-box, sir," the man explained.

They were given a box and a tray of paper flags, allotted a pitch, thanked, no doubt, and shown out.

On the flag day the couple stood on their street corner, half-closed their eyes and listened to the pleasant music of money clanking into their collecting-box.

A particularly pleasant sound it was to their ears, for they had no intention of handing over the proceeds of the day's work.

ONLY HIS WORD FOR IT

AT the end of the day, the couple, named Joseph and Jean, retired to a quiet place, opened up the collecting-box, counted their takings and divided them. Then they threw the box away and went off to celebrate.

It was not for three weeks that the police gathered in the couple and brought them to Court. Mr. Paul Bennett, J.C., where they both pleaded guilty to stealing £2.8s. the contents of the box, from the charity.

"How do you know there was £2.8s. in the box?" the magistrate, Mr. Paul Bennett, J.C., asked the officer in charge of the case.

"We've only the man's word for it," the officer answered.

CAN ANYONE DO IT?

"CAN anyone go and get hold of a box?" the magistrate asked, looking at Joseph and Jean, who shifted from foot to foot in the dock, like a couple of tramps who have given up hope.

"These two did give an address," said the officer. "But it wasn't checked—it was actually that of a lodging house."

"Tell me about them," said the magistrate with a sigh.

The police-officer began to read. Against Joseph there were more than 20 convictions, mostly for theft, and he was not long out of a prison where he had undergone five years' preventive detention.

Against Jean there were five convictions for stealing and forgery.

ACCOMPLISHED

"IS there anything you can say in the man's favour?" "Only that he says he was hungry."

"The public assistance wouldn't give me nothing," Joseph put in.

"They must have had a good reason, and I think I can guess what it was," said the magistrate. He asked Jean what she had to say, and she answered him with a bleak look and silence.

"Well, I can't show any sympathy for anyone who steals charitable funds," said the magistrate, and sent the pair to prison for three months.

Mournfully, the partners limped out, like figures in a pageant presented by a charity to show the world's distress and to arouse the hearts and purses of the world.

And so accomplished were these two that in spite of their mean crime there was more pity than indignation to the looks that followed them out.

CHINA MAIL

Page 10 TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1954.

**SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL
NEW
"SNORKEL"
PEN**

Full Court Refuses Crown Application For Order To Magistrates

The Full Court refused an application by the Crown this morning for an order prohibiting a Magistrate from dealing with a defendant otherwise than by way of sentence—the defendant having originally pleaded guilty, but later reverting his plea.

Mr Justice T. J. Gould, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisne Judge, comprising the Full Court, handed down separate judgments.

The Crown was represented by Mr Simon L. Crown Counsel. At the hearing of the application on May 28, upon which their Lordships had reserved their decision, Mr A. Hooton, Q.C., Solicitor-General, appeared for the Crown.

Mr R.W.S. Winter, instructed by Mr A.Y. Hon, of Messrs A.Y. Hon and Co., represented Yau Ngau, one of 10 men who originally appeared before Mr Hin-shung Lo on a charge of conspiracy.

The 10 defendants were alleged to have conspired in March this year to defraud the Government by devices whereby foodstuffs delivered by the Asia Co. to Queen Mary Hospital should be invoiced to and paid for by Government in excess of their true weight and value.

Yau was the only defendant who pleaded guilty on March 18. Mr Hin-shung Lo adjourned the case to be further dealt with by Mr Poon Yan-hoi. When Yau appeared before Mr Poon on April 27, he applied through his solicitor, Mr A. Y. Hon, and was granted permission to reverse his plea to one of not guilty.

The ground for the Crown's application, which was made by Mr Hooton, was that Yau had legally been convicted by virtue of his plea which the Magistrate had accepted.

In his written judgment, the Acting Chief Justice said in part:

As far as the evidence before this Court goes, no reasons in support of the application were given; nor were any given by the Magistrate.

The application raises a point which does not appear to have been settled by direct authority. It can be regarded as settled that there can be a complete conviction, sufficient to support a plea of autrefois convict, even though the conviction is not followed by a sentence.

Where a case is heard upon a plea of not guilty and the defendant is found guilty, it is necessarily the case that an announcement of that finding is made by the magistrate. There is then presumably a complete conviction, and complete without the necessity of formal entry in a register.

The practice after a plea of guilty is not precisely the same.

MR REECE'S

Mr Reece said in part in his judgment:

This Court did not have the advantage of a certified copy of the Court records relating to the case because, strange as it may seem, the learned Magistrate Mr Poon refused to supply a copy to the Honourable Attorney-General, but he permitted Mr Leung Yung-keng to copy the records.

The learned Solicitor-General submitted in support of the motion that it was legally heresy that a plea of guilty properly recorded can be changed, but he conceded that the particular point for decision had not been settled. He submitted that if a person pleads guilty unambiguously to an offence which in law he can commit he is convicted on his own admission and that conviction is final and cannot be reversed except on appeal. Indeed, that submission by the learned Solicitor-General is the matter to be decided by the Court.

It is settled that where a defendant pleads guilty and the Court is satisfied that he understands the effect of his plea and accepts the plea, further proof is not necessary and the Court may proceed to judgment against him. But there appears to be no authority which says that that plea is final and cannot be withdrawn.

There is no question that, where the plea is ambiguous, imperfect, or unfinished and the Court of trial accepted it as a plea of guilty, the plea would be set aside on appeal.

Further, there is authority to support the proposition that where a defendant pleads guilty to a charge or offence which he cannot commit such a plea is not a valid plea and a conviction on such a plea cannot be sustained.

In that I do not think it can be said to be universal practice after a plea of guilty for the magistrate to announce—"I accept your plea and I convict you." At what point then does a plea of guilty become a conviction?

If there is any doubt concerning that defendant's understanding of the charge to which he has pleaded, it is of course the Court's duty to ascertain as far as possible whether the defendant understands or not, and meanwhile to delay acceptance of the plea. There may be other reasons for delaying the acceptance of a plea—as where one of two persons jointly charged with conspiracy pleads guilty and the other not guilty.

Once the magistrate has considered such matters and has decided to accept the plea of guilty, he will so indicate by entering it on his record. Provided the matter remains there, and whether or not a sentence is passed, it would appear on principle and on the authority of the cases mentioned above that there is a good conviction for the purposes of the plea of autrefois convict.

The matter does not end there, however, for there is authority for saying that in some circumstances it is proper to delete an accepted and entered plea of guilty and to enter a not guilty plea in its stead. The case of *Rex v. Campbell* (1953) 2 W.L.R. 587, indicates what cannot be done. It decided that after sentence has been passed after a plea of guilty, leave cannot be given to retract that plea. (There is in Hong Kong a special power conferred by Ordinance to review cases which in fact does give an equivalent power, but which need not be discussed now.)

HAVE BEEN ALTERED

Before sentence, however, pleas have been altered in certain circumstances. One type of case is where a plea has been entered but entered wrongly because of a misapprehension by the defendant of the ingredients of the offence. The example commonly given is *R. v. Ingleson* (1915) 1 K.B.D. 512 where the accused, charged with stealing and receiving, pleaded that he was guilty "of taking

the horses not knowing that they were stolen." It was held that this was wrongly entered as a plea of guilty and all proceedings on it were bad.

There is another class of case in which it has been held that even though no question is raised as to the particular defendant's comprehension of the charge, a plea of guilty can be withdrawn before sentence. Where a defendant is charged as accessory after the fact together with the principal felon, the former can be permitted to withdraw his plea if the latter is acquitted. *Ex parte Rowley*, 32 C.A.R. 147. (The correct procedure in such a case of course for the court not to accept the plea of the principal offender.)

The same practice applies in joint conspiracy trials. If then a Court enters a plea of guilty where the plea is followed by words which show that the defendant is under a misapprehension that there is some ambiguity in his plea, the plea has been wrongly entered and the court can permit its withdrawal at any time before sentence.

NOT MUCH FURTHER

Again, if after a plea of guilty has been entered, it comes about that conviction of the defendant on the charge would be illegal or improper, the court can alter the plea. In the present case the court can take such action even though the mistake, ambiguity, or legal impediment only becomes known to the court after it has accepted and entered the plea of guilty, provided sentence has not been passed. (Subject again to the Hong Kong provisions above mentioned about reopening a case.)

The next question is whether the power of the court to permit the withdrawal and substitution of a plea is limited to cases where the principle involved is similar to those mentioned above. The authorities do not seem to take the matter much further.

I see no reason in principle why the question should not properly be regarded as one of discretion—to be exercised judicially. The only objection

MR REECE'S JUDGMENT

But these cases do not touch upon the points to be decided in this case and may be said to be of academic interest only in this case. The point that falls for decision is—Can the accused person, Yau Ngau, be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty once made before the Magistrate?

To answer this question one must, apart from a consideration of decided cases, examine the provisions of Section 19 of the Magistrates Ordinance to ascertain what the Magistrate is required to do at the hearing of a complaint or information. In my opinion it is clear that the local law makes it imperative on the magistrate at the time when the plea is taken either to convict him or to make an order against him and sub-section 32 of the ordinance requires a minute or memorandum to be made of the conviction or order etc. and the conviction or order shall afterwards be drawn up by the magistrate in proper form under his hand and seal.

In *The King v. Frank Sheridan* (1937) 1 K.B.D. at 223 to which the learned Solicitor-General also directed attention the question was whether the defendant had been convicted and could successfully raise the plea of autrefois acquit. It is sufficient to state that the Court which tried him heard the evidence on both sides and announced that "it found him guilty."

It is to be observed that in Sheridan's case there was no question of retracting a plea of guilty and the only point of real interest in this case for our purposes is the pronouncement that it was not the law that to support a conviction for the purpose of autrefois convict there must also be a sentence.

Also cited by the learned Solicitor-General was *Regina v. Campbell—Ex parte Hoy* (1953) 2 W.L.R. 596 in which it was held that the magistrate having heard and determined the case and convicted was functus officio and had no power to allow the plea to be changed.

It was further held that, in purporting to remand the prisoner on bail for the case to be re-heard the magistrate had exceeded her jurisdiction and an order of prohibition would lie. It must be observed that the defendant pleaded guilty, that the magistrate convicted and passed sentence.

With the possible exception of the statement in the judgment in *Blaby's case* that "a plea of guilty would equally be a conviction" none of these cases is authority for the proposition that a plea of guilty is irrevocable. It is clear that the bare plea did not amount to the conviction; there was an announcement in court by the magistrate that he had convicted and that was held to be a conviction.

Campbell's case is the nearest to what may be described as an authority in support of the Crown's contention, but it must not be lost sight of the fact that there was in Campbell's case (1) a conviction and (2) a passing of sentence which the Court of Appeal held to be a conviction and allowed the plea to be withdrawn.

I think it is a matter for regret that I do not record his reasons for allowing the plea to be withdrawn and that he did not put on the ground relied on by Mr. Hooton, that the plea was withdrawn after sentence was passed, but it is impossible to say that the decision in Campbell's case is properly to be regarded as authority for the proposition that a plea of guilty is irrevocable.

In my opinion the magistrate should pay more attention to the requirements of the Ordinance which require him to make a minute or memorandum of the conviction or order etc. and to draw up the conviction or order in proper form under his hand and seal. It is possible that it would not have been found to be necessary to make the application.

DID NOT COMPLY

But in the case before us there was no announcement by the magistrate that he had convicted Yau Ngau. The record shows that he passed the case to Mr Poon to be dealt with

raised to no regarding it the possibility of a subsequent plea of autrefois convict. It is said that if the original plea of guilty were permitted to be altered to (or withdrawn and substituted by) a plea of not guilty, and if the defendant were then tried and for some reason objected to the magistrate who tried him, he could rely on autrefois convict.

Yet as has been pointed out, in *R. v. Durham Quarter Sessions Ex parte Virgo* it was held that it would have been proper to change the plea even after the stage had been reached at which the conviction was apparently complete. For that reason, it would appear that it is in law open to a court (on whatever basis) to allow a plea of guilty to be withdrawn and a new plea entered. It must also be proper to regard what would, in the absence of the change of plea, have amounted to conviction, as void. I do not therefore think that the possibility of a plea of autrefois convict is a factor in this case.

While I take the view that the power to allow the withdrawal of a plea of guilty is within the judicial discretion of the Court, it is academic to discuss whether the discretion is to be exercised in the classes of cases discussed above, for the reason that in the present case no such discretion was exercised.

Prima facie the Crown is entitled to the order asked for; in my opinion, however, the prohibition would not and should not extend to the magistrate's power to review cases passed by him. The Magistrates Ordinance, that being so, the court has brought on principle and in order that there may be a ruling for the guidance of magistrates, I think that in the exercise of its discretion the Court should refuse the order.

As the Crown has indicated that the case has been brought on principle and in order that there may be a ruling for the guidance of magistrates, I think that in the exercise of its discretion the Court should refuse the order.

By him. Mr Lo did not comply with the requirements of the Ordinance that it cannot be said that he was functus officio.

By Mr Lo there was a conviction passed by him and, according to the evidence, Campbell's case, the magistrate only became functus officio when he has heard the evidence and passed sentence. The question still remains, therefore, whether the plea of guilty to be withdrawn is a plea of guilty to be withdrawn after sentence has been passed. It is clear that the plea of guilty to be withdrawn is a plea of guilty to be withdrawn after sentence has been passed.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"This is the third girl getting married this month! What's the idea—are all these people dissatisfied?"

BRITON CHARGED WITH LIBEL

Proceedings Next Month

Albert Francis Bailey, 33, of 340 King's Road, second floor, British by birth, appeared before Mr Lawrence Leong at Central this morning charged with libel. Committal proceedings against the defendant will be heard on August 4, 5 and 6 at 10.30 a.m.

It is alleged that the defendant on or about April 13 maliciously published a defamatory libel concerning Peter H. Sin, Y. H. Chan, S. K. Yee, knowing it to be false, in the form of a letter addressed to P. H. Sin which contained the following defamatory matters concerning Messrs Sin, Chan and Yee:—

"1. Not one of you three swindling crooks have been able to answer to my letter of April 8, 1954—thus your silence has damned you and so admitted your guilt.

"2. I know that you will now try—by all means—to escape from being further exposed—before a Magistrate in an open Court. Your knowledge of your own crookedness prevents you from an open action—you will try to resort to tricks! You'll fail!

"3. 'Utterly despicable creation' like you three—who cannot even stand up for themselves either openly or at all—must be prosecuted and I know that the Police must see to this very soon.

"4. I anxiously await the day you three scoundrels go to goal; never again will you mislead the Courts and obtain judgments by fraud.

The defendant was allowed bail of \$1,000 on condition that he surrendered his British passport, if he went out on bail.

HAD A DISCRETION

For the reason which I have given it is my opinion that the magistrate had a discretion to allow the plea of guilty to be withdrawn and to enter a plea of not guilty. He exercised that discretion and allowed the plea to be withdrawn.

I think it is a matter for regret that I do not record his reasons for allowing the plea to be withdrawn and that he did not put on the ground relied on by Mr. Hooton, that the plea was withdrawn after sentence was passed, but it is impossible to say that the decision in Campbell's case is properly to be regarded as authority for the proposition that a plea of guilty is irrevocable.

In my opinion the magistrate should pay more attention to the requirements of the Ordinance which require him to make a minute or memorandum of the conviction or order etc. and to draw up the conviction or order in proper form under his hand and seal. It is possible that it would not have been found to be necessary to make the application.

DID NOT COMPLY

But in the case before us there was no announcement by the magistrate that he had convicted Yau Ngau. The record shows that he passed the case to Mr Poon to be dealt with

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary 6.05. Melody with the Stars—From Broadway Productions, 6.30. Bandstand, 7.00. News and Marches by the Band of the Royal Military School of Music (Radio), 7.10. The Demitrius (Radio), 7.20. Weather Forecast (Radio), 7.30. News (London Relay), 8.00. News (London Relay), 8.10. News (London Relay), 8.20. News (London Relay), 8.30. News (London Relay), 8.40. News (London Relay), 8.50. News (London Relay), 9.00. News (London Relay), 9.10. News (London Relay), 9.20. News (London Relay), 9.30. News (London Relay), 9.40. News (London Relay), 9.50. News (London Relay), 10.00. News (London Relay), 10.10. News (London Relay), 10.20. News (London Relay), 10.30. News (London Relay), 10.40. News (London Relay), 10.50. News (London Relay), 11.00. News (London Relay), 11.10. News (London Relay), 11.20. News (London Relay), 11.30. News (London Relay), 11.40. News (London Relay), 11.50. News (London Relay), 12.00. News (London Relay), 12.10. 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